A People That Resorts to Incendiarism and Assassination Is Unfit for Self-Government

FED AND TALK Z SIZATION.

CRISIS IN SEE LEGISLATURE

ENDLESS WRANGLE OVER CLERICAL FORCE THE CAUSE.

BIGGEST FIGHT OF THE SESSION

RESOLUTION TO DECLARE CHIEF CLERK'S OFFICE VACANT.

Insune Action of Lower House of the State Legislature Threatens to Bring About Reorganization -Ward's Want of Backbone.

JEFFERSON CITY, Feb. 27 .- (Special.) Developments of the past few days have made possible a reorganization of the house. The Democrats themselves have grown disgusted with the endless and useless wrangles and many of them declare that they are ready to resort to the most radical action to end the nightmare. Under the present regime, they see no other relief. With Ward in the chair expedition in the work of the session is considered hopeless, and many of the Democrats have become convinced that something must be done to save the party in the next election.

If Speaker Word returns to-morrow i is possible that the question of reorganization will be precipitated in the morning session. John W. Smith, Democrat, of St. Louis, will introduce a resolution declaring the office of chief clerk vacant. If the plan proposed to-night is followed, another Democrat, possibly Lee, of Carter, will offer an amendment declaring all the offices of the house vacant from speaker down. With the introduction of this ameniment and resolution, the biggest fight of the session will begin.

The "insurgents," who are back of the ove expect the aid of the Republicans. and, this given them, the success of the coup is assured. Once Ward is deposed, Russell Kneisley, of Carroll, is on the slate

Although there are many who treat with unconcern the rumor that a reorganization of the house is contemplated, there is no disguising the fact that great disatisfaction exists among all factions over the way the present chief officer allows the house to drift along into the bog. While some of the members express pity for the will contend that he is even a passable presiding officer. Many think that he should resign and thus end by his own act the agony of contention that has exhausted the powers of the Democrats until they have little energy left for legislative work.

Some of the legislators refuse to countenance the scheme for reorganization, yet they threaten to quit and go home if the bedlam continues longer. Fitzgerald, cf Gentry, president of the Farmers' Club, is one of these. He claims that there are twenty who will go home with him, unless the constant row over the clerical force shall be settled and buried beyond all hope of resurrection. The Farmers' Club will meet to-morrow night to devise a policy which, it is hoped, will calm the tumult, This organization is said to be controlled by members with administration sympathies and whatever policy is devised will smack somewhat of Lon V. Stephens. It is not believed that this will suit the temper of the house.

The members are so utterly weary of lackadaisical methods that they are looking for a firm policy. They want a man of force and ability to lead them, and they think they have found nim in Russell Knelsley. He will be satisfactory to the Republicans, for he has shown himself at all times to be consistent. He is in good repute with the Filipinos, and his ready wit has made him popular among those even who have opposed his policies.

Kneisley and his friends were very angry this morning when the house selected the special committee to supervise the discharge of the clerks. They say that this is usurping the power of the regular committee on clerical force.

Boydston, of Platte, a member of the regular committee, said that if some terms could not be made with this special committee a reorganization of the house war bound to follow. He does not say that a reorganization will be attempted to-morrow, but he says that when it does come it will be thorough. The Filipinos think that this special committee-enumerated elsewhere in The Journal-is an administration committee, and will not give their clerks a fair show for their lives.

sides Mr. Knelsley, are mentioned Lee, of Carter; Hall, of Saline, and Whitecotton, of Monroe. It is not believed, however, that these members will oppose one another. The strongest man will be agreed on and the strongest man seems to be Kneisley. Representative Rubey, of Macon, has in

contemplation a resolution to reduce still further the clerical force. He would discharge the entire force of twenty-five en phers in their stead. He thinks the work would be done much better in this way, and at a great saving to the state. Mr. Rubey was inclined to be sarcastic told of the plans of the farmers to go home, if any more clerical resolutions were

"With the best chairmanships in the house and their families as their clerks, a reduction of the force is indeed a delicate "But the farmers organized the house and they must bear the peralty for their own

after the welfare of the state as they have wrangles might have been averted." Pope, of Cole, a candidate against Ward, for speaker, does not think that Ward's

removal would be justifiable. He does not think that Ward is the only man to blame for the eternal rumpus.

"The members who quartered their relatives on the state are responsible for this excessive pay roll," he said to-night, "and they should not be allowed to shirk it." they should not be allowed to shirk it."

NEW CLERICAL COMMITTEE. House Appoints Body to Supervise and Investigate the Discharge of Legislative Employes.

JEFFERSON CITY, MO., Feb. 27 .- (Special.) As anticipated in The Journal this morning, a resolution was introduced today for a committee to supervise and in-vestigate the discharge of the clerical emday for a committee to supervise and investigate the discharge of the clerical employes of the house, pursuant to the Delzell resolution. The plan was changed somewhat, Bradley, of St. Francois, introducing the resolution instead of Rutledge, of Lawrence. On motion of Judge Hawkins, of Marion, the following were constituted the committee, to which the heads of the departments will report: Pope, of Cole; Woolfolk, of Lincoln: Brown, of Newton; Chilton, of Shannon; Ellis, of Bales; O'Fallon, of Holt; Hawthorne, of Kansas City.

In offering his substitute Judge Hawkins stated that fifty-three days of the session had gone by and only two bills had been passed and signed by the governor; \$120,000 of the taxes had been expended and little to show for it. Judge Hawkins hoped for a speedy termination of the wrangle, so that some business might be done. The committee, he said, was one in which the house could have confidence.

This is construed as a slap at Speaker Ward's method of appointing committees. This is the first time that the house has taken away from the speaker the usual privilege of naming the house committees. Judge Hawkins' substitute was adopted by a vote of 49 to 34.

All members who have their familles on the force voted "no."

All members who have their families on the force voted "no."
Weaver's resolution to restore some of the discharged clerks went over informally until the reports of the heads of the departments shall have been made. The morning hour, as usual, was consumed in this wrangle.

Owing to the large amount of the department of the large amount of the l this wrangle.

Owing to the large amount of unfinished business before the house, Davis, of Texas, offered a resolution that the house hold centinuous sessions as follows, until the calendar shall be closed: From 9 a. m. to 12 m.; from 2 p. m. to 5 p. m. This was construed as an amendment to the rules and went over.

MRS. STEPHENS CAUTIONED. Wife of the Governor Told That She Must Not Disturb Order of

the House. JEFFERSON CITY, MO., Feb. 27 .- (Special.) The efforts being made of late to pre-serve order in the house during the sestakes. There was a great uproar this and Speaker Pro Tem Coltrane asked the

Assistant Sergeant-at-arms H. G. Foster, of Nevada.
Foster is not well acquainted, so he is not particularly a respecter of persons. He laid his hand gently on the shoulder of the first woman he came to. The woman was talking in a low tone to a representative.
"You must refrain from talking," said the sergeant-at-arms, in the firmest voice that he could command.
The woman looked surprised, but did as

hat he could command.

The woman looked surprised, but did as the was told.

"Do you know who that was that you accosted?" someone asked the officer later.

"No," replied Foster, "who was she."

"That was Mrs. Lon V. Stephens."

SEWING MACHINE COMPANIES. Whitecotton Introduces Bill to Tax Representatives of Sewing Ma-

chine Manufacturers. JEFFERSON CITY, Feb. 27 .- (Special.) to license manufacturers, companies, general agents and other persons who sell sewing machines in the state. The license is fixed at \$500 a year. Fines for violation of the act are fixed at from \$25 to \$100 for ach offense.

John W. Smith, of St. Louis, introduced

John W. Smith, of St. Louis, introduced a bill providing that street cars must come to a full stop before crossing boulevards. Any person who does not bring his car to a full stop is deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and is subject to a fine of \$10 for each offense. The corporation owning or controlling the car is subject to a fine of \$50 for each offense, one-half of the penalty to go to the informer and the other half to the school fund of the city. A reasonable attorney's fee for the plaintiff shall also be included in the judgment.

CAPITAL TO ST. LOUIS.

Resolution Introduced Providing for Removal of State Seat of Government to the Metropolis.

JEFFERSON CITY, MO., Feb. 27 .- (Special.) Representative Biggs, of St. Louis, introduced a joint and concurrent resolution to-day for the submission to the people of an amendment to the constitution providing for the removal of the state cap tal from Jefferson City to St. Louis. St. the entire costs of the removal are to be

STOCK YARDS BILL.

Prather's Measure to Be Presented to the House To-day-Committee Votes Adversely.

JEFFERSON CITY, Feb. 27.-(Special.) Prather's stock yards bill will be presentthe committee on agriculture. The vote in the committee to-night stood 8 to against the bill. Those voting against the bill were: Noel. Mackey, Jones of Butler, Jones of Howell, Prather of Taney, Cash-ion, Connel and Shewmaker. Those voting for the bill were: Prather of Atchison, r the bill were: Prather of Atchison, itzgerald, Smith of Saline, and Thompson

Donovan, president of the Joseph stock yards, and Representative Amick, presented the arguments against the bill. Four, however, were unconvinced and the house will have to choose between the majority and the minority report. The Prather bill fixes stock yard rates about as they are fixed by the Kansas law.

JACKSON COUNTY EXCISE BILL Representative Cleary's Measure Will Be Reported Favorably-It Is a

Shannon Measure. JEFFERSON CITY, Feb. 27.-(Special.) quest, creating the office of excise comnissioner for Jackson county, to be elected by the people of the county, will be reported favorably to-morrow by the commit-tee on jurisprudence. It was so decided to-night.

This is the Shannon measure, prepared by Frank Walsh.

Kansas City Arrivals in New York. NEW YORK, Feb. 27.—(Special.) Kansas ity arrivals:

ity arrivals:
Glisey-Miss E. Miles.
St. Denis-J. M. Coburn.
New Amsterdam-A. S. Newby.
Imperial-R. T. Turtos.
Park Avenue-M. Savage.
Mrs. Anna M. Mason. Mr. and Mrs. E. H.

Hotel Victoria offers superior accommoda-Artistic decorator, Harry R. Cramer, 1229 Grand ave.

SENATE VOTES FOR ARMY REOR-GANIZATION BILL.

ONLY 13 VOTES AGAINST IT

VEST DELIVERS A STRONG SPEECH IN OPPOSITION.

NOT OF COCKRELL'S OPINION

DENOUNCES THE WAR WITH PHIL-IPPINE INSURGENTS.

enator White Says He Has Felt From the Beginning That the Country Was on the Verge of Ruin -Mr. Gorman's Amendment Accepted.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27 .- After a contest that will be memorable in the history of the senate, the compromise army reorganization bill was passed this evening at 7:10. When the senate convened at 11 o'clock this morning, it seemed more than likely that the bill might not be passed during the day. Mr. Gorman, of Maryland, in sisted that his amendment providing that the army should not be increased permanently, or beyond July, 1901, be incorporated in the measure. For several hours it appeared probable that his insistence at least would throw the bill over until to-morrow, and perhaps defeat it. An agreement wa reached finally, however, and Mr. Gorman's amendment, in a slightly modified form,

The notable speech of the day agains the measure was delivered by Mr. Vest, of Missouri, but his brilliant eloquence availed nothing against the measure as finally To-night the senate took up the sundry

civil bill and completed its reading, all the cept those relating to the District of Columbia. The bill was then laid aside to be completed to-morrow. Mr. Vest antagonized the army reorgan

ization bill, although he said he did so with hesitation, because of its strong advocacy by his colleague, Mr. Cockrell. He de clared his belief that the war in the Philippines was not being conducted with the idea of giving the Filipinos self-govern-

"I believe." he said. "that this government is to take the Philippines as an indemnity. It has been so stated in the imperialistic press. But I ask now whether to our commissioners to take nothing less than the island of Luzon, as Porto Rico was worth only about \$40,000,000, and would not be a proper indemnity for the war. I ask now whether such a dispatch was

Mr. Frye-"There was not." Mr. Vest-"Is the statement true

Mr. Frye-"It is not true." fect sent by the president to the commis-

Mr. Frye-"Not to that effect." Mr. Vest-"Was there not a dispatch sent that nothing less than the island of Luzon

would be accepted?" Mr. Frye-"The instructions of the pres ident when we started out were to

"Was there not a dispatch that Porto Rico was worth only \$40,000,000, and that we must have Luzon for an indemnity for the war?"

Mr. Frye-"Not a thing of the kind." Mr. Vest-"Was no mention made of Porto Rico not being a sufficient indemnity for the war?"

Mr. Frye-"Not at all. The senator has heard read in executive session every tele-gram, cable and letter of instruction that assed between the president and the peace ommissioners."

Mr. Vest-"The statement I have made was published in the imperialistic press of the country and it has never been contradicted until the senator (Frye) contra-

"For the purpose of my argument," conthe statement that we were to take nothbe true, how is it that the president said in his Boston speech that this contingency has come upon us by the act of God? He says there has been no disposition to exercise the power of conquest; that the people of the United States are called upon now under an Omnipotent Providence to dispose of the responsibilities placed upon them by accident of battle. If the island was to be taken, why does he tell us now

that he is an instrument of Providence? "I know of but one parallel of this scheme of Christian philanthropy. It is to e found in one of Dickens' novels (Bleak upon 'Poor Jo' and says to him. 'Young man, come with me, and I will do you

me alone. Take your hands off me.' "In solemn and sepulchral tones equal to those of my friend from Montana (Mr. Carter) the Rev. Mr. Chadband replied: Young man, I will not take my hands from your shouder. I am a toller and a noller, and I intend to do you good in spite of yourself."

good.'

"So," continued Mr. Vest, "it is with the president. He places his hand on the shoulder of the Filipinos and says; 'I am a toller and a moiler, and I intend to save you in spite of yourself.' And he wants 100,000 missionaries with rifles to shoot his good resolutions into effect."

to the plans of the administration were minated as traitors, but he repudiated the charge with scorn. "If spoken," he said, "It is a slander; if written, a libel." White, of California, spoke against the bill and against the present policy of of the Filipinos were pointed against us, and our guns were pointed against them. The president recognized, he said, the se riousness of the situation as all thoughtful had been saved from Spain only to be turned over to another master.

The principal ground of their resentment

was that no policy had been outlined to them; no assurance given them of fair and

Mr. White said he could not contemplate the situation in the Philippines with any other feeling than that of shame. There was no possibility of assimilating the Fili pinos. The outlook was very gloomy. He advocated the freedom of the people of both Cuba and the Philippines. He agreed with Mr. Sewell that war was likely with Cuba. Why, if we were to give the Cubans their freedom, were our armed soldiers anchored on that island? "How vam and visionary the theories of men when behind it all is the grim spectre of lucre!" he ex-

Even this republic might reverse itself. He had felt from the beginning that the found in the pages of history justification for the apprehension. We claim, said he, to be a Christian, civilized and progressive people, but are we in earnest? Are we not about to discard the emblems of peace may come, but if it does come, it must be freedom, to defend liberty, and not a war for conquest, if it is to receive my vote.

Mr. Caffery took occasion to make an argument against an increase in the standing army. He declared it was an extolling of the military calling, of militarism, which was the forbidden fruit which had led to the destruction of republics in the

Mr. Hawley offered as an amendment a proviso of the fifteenth section authoriz-ing the president to enlist temporarily in the service for absolutely necessary purposes in the Philippines, volunteers, officers and men, individually or by organizations, now in those islands and about to be discharged; and directing that they shall be counted as part of the volunteer force authorized by this act and that they shall not be enlisted for more than six months nor beyond the time necessary to replace them. It was adopted. Mr. Gorman offered the following amend-

ment as a provision of section 15: That each and every provision of this act shall continue in force until July 1, 1901; and on and after that date all the general staff and line officers appointed the army under this act shall charged and the number restored in each grade to those existing at the passage of this act and the enlisted force of the line of the army shall be reduced to the number as provided for by law prior to April 1, 1898, exclusive of such additions as have been or may be made under this act to artillery and except the cadets provided for by this act, who may be appointed prior to July 1, 1991, and provided, further, than no officer who has been or may be promoted under existing law under the rules of seniority, shall be disturbed in his rank."

Mr. Warren, a member of the military affairs committee, opposed the amendment and could see no reason for its adortion.

The bill, he said, had been pronounce. by Mr. Cockrell as a good bill before God and man. He agreed with that statement but said that the adoption of the amend-ment would make it a bad bill. The amendment was adopted, 68 voting in the affirmative and none in the negative.

Mr. Warren was paired against it. Mr. Bacon, of Georgia, said the adoption of the Gorman amendment simplified the situation materially. This hall would place an annual expenditure of \$5,000,000 upon the country, but, notwithstanding the fact that war in the Philippines was an unholly war, he felt it his duty to support

The amendment offered by Mr. Carter provided that three of the provisional dent, should be cavalry whose members should be particularly proficient in horse-manship and marksmanship, the regiments to serve mounted or dismounted. It was

In the course of a speech against the general features of the bill, Mr. Allen, of Nebraska, made the statement that he had eceived many letters from the volunteers Manila protesting against being used to shoot down those whom they had regarded as their friends. Those men, he maintained, ought to be recalled.

Mr. Hoar announced his intention not to support the bill. It was not a bill for supplies nor was it a bill for the complete reorganization of the army. It was then merely a bill to provide an army to pines. With the exchange of ratifications of the peace treaty, the It would then be necessary to determine whether there was to be a civil

Mr. Pettigrew also announced his intention to vote against the bill, saying there was army enough now, and that, with the return of peace, there could be no need of a great army. He could see no reason for the increase except to coerce the people of the Philippines and deprive them of their liberty. He predicted that the effort to destroy the liberty and the lives of the Filipinos would prove the blackest chapter the history of the United States. had voted to support the president at the beginning of the war, but the president was no longer entitled to his confidence. "I believe it the duty of congress," he said, "to remain in session if necessary indefinitely to prevent the executive from pursuing a course toward these people that will forever blacken the name of this great republic."

will forever blacken the name of this great republic."

The bill was then, at 7 o'clock, put on its passage and was passed, 55 to 13, the vote in detail being as follows:
Yeas-Allen, Allison, Bacon, Burrows, Carter, Chandler, Clark, Cockrell, Cullom, Deboe, Elkins, Fairbanks, Faulkner, Foraker, Frye, Gallinger, Gear, Gorman, Hanna, Hansbrough, Harris, Hawley, Heitfeld, Jones, of Nevada; Lindsay, Lodge, McBride, McEnery, McLaurin, Mallory, Mantle, Mitchell, Money, Morgan, Murphy, Nelson, Pasco, Perkins, Pettus, Platt, of Connecticut; Platt, of New York; Pritchard, Proctor, Rawlins, Roach, Ross, Sewell, Shoup, Simon, Smith, Spooner, Stewart, Teller, Warren, Wellington-55.
Nays-Bate, Berry, Butler, Caffery, Chilton, Clay, Daniel, Hoar, Martin, Pettigrew, Turley, Vest, White-13.
Consideration of the sundry civil appropriation bill was begun at 7:15 p. m.
At the conclusion of the reading of the bill, at 9:30 p. m., nearly all committee amendments having been agreed to, the bill was laid aside.

It was decided that the senate should con-

amendments having been agreed to, the bill was laid aside.

It was decided that the senate should convene at 11 o'clock to-morrow.

The announcement was made of the death of Dennis M. Hurley, of New York, and Mr. Platt, of New York, presented the usual resolutions of regret.

Senators Wilson, Wellington, Smith, Heltfeld and Platt, of New York, were named as a committee to attend the obsequies.

The senate then, at 9:35 p. m., adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—It is stated appain Crowninshield, of the navigati Captain Crowninshield, of the navigation bureau, and by all of the other naval officers concerned, that the department has given no orders to the Iowa to proceed from San Francisco to Manila, and that none is in contemplation. It will be at least two months before the repairs to the Iowa can be completed.

Iowa Not Ordered to Manila.

Miner Killed by a Train. BEVIER, MO., Feb. 27.—(Special.) John Derby, a winer in No. 7, at this place, was BEVIER, and., respectable. John Derby, a winer in No. 7, at this place, was killed by a local west bound freight tonight about a mile east of Callao. He was sitting on the south side of the track and was unobserved by the fireman. He leaves a widow and four children.

Bowersock Appoints His Son. MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., Feb. 27.-(Spe years an attorney of this city, has accepted the position of private secretary to Congressman J. D. Bowersock of Kansas. The Kansas congressman is his father.

DEFENSE INTRODUCES A NUMBER OF STRONG WITNESSES.

MRS. SAMUELS ON THE STAND

FAMOUS GRANDMOTHER OF DE-FENDANT GIVES EVIDENCE.

JESSE JAMES TELLS HIS TALE

HIS TESTIMONY IS NOT SHAKEN BY CROSS-EXAMINATION.

Perfect Avalanche of Testimony Hurled at the State in the Noted Trial Yesterday-Attempted Impeachment of Prosecution's Witness.

all their forces yesterday, and every effort was made to tear down the strong case of circumstantial evidence which the prosecution has wound about the youthful defendant. From the time the session of the court opened yesterday until Judge Shackleford announced that the work for the day had been finished, the defense hammered on the pillars which support the case of the state.

Attorney Walsh caused no little excitement when he asked that the state's principal witness, William J. Smith, be recalled for the purpose of verifying the special dispatch which was published in The Journal yesterday, stating that Smith had been charged with larceny. The witness admitted on the stand that he had been guilty of the charge.

The defense proved yesterday that W. W Lowe, the confessor, did make the confession which was printed in the news-

Mr. Reed took every advantage of his op portunities to question the veracity of the statements of several witnesses who appeared for the defendant. He compared their costimony yesterday with their statements wa'h were before the grand jury, and found se eral flaws in the testimony yesterday. The prosecuting attorney, has transcripts of all the testimony which was made before the . rand jury, and he was very alert yesterday when several witnesses made statements which did not agree with their former ones.

The defense may close its case to-day.

Mrs. Samuels on the Stand. An old woman yesterday tottered into the courtroom where Jesse James is being tried on a charge of train robbery. Her steps were unsteady as she tremblingly felt her way over the floor toward the witness stand. She was supported on the one side by a stern faced, steely eyed man of middle age, while on the other, guiding her with tender care, was a young woman. The hair of the old woman was whitened with the weight of years and troubles and her failing eyesight had necessitated the use of

gold rimmed glasses. That old woman was Mrs. Zerelda Samuels, the mother of Frank and Jesse James, two men who less than a quarter of a century ago were the most noted bandits of the world. One of them, Jesse, has gone to join the silent majority, shot to death by a treacherous comrade; the other, Frank, now a reputable citizen, was the middle aged man who yesterday supported his aged mother's footsteps to the stand where she was to tell twelve men tried and true that her grandson was innocent. The young woman who was so solicitous for her welfare was her granddaugnter, Mary James, the sister of the defendant.

As the aged woman made her way to the witness chair she was obliged to pass her grandson. He arose, pressed her hand, and was greeted with a soft smile from the grandmother's eyes.

The tension in the courtroom was great as Mrs. Samuels took her seat. She had not been seen in public since the famous trial of her son Frank, after his surrender to Governor Crittenden at Jefferson City, over a decade ago. As she sank back in the witness chair she faced the entire assemblage, and 500 pairs of eyes were fixed

upon her. They noted the tremor of the aged hand. the glossy whiteness of the hair upon which rested a simple and becoming bonnet of black; the plain black silk dress-everything. Every ear was on the alert to hear the words which she would utter. "Hold up your right hand to be sworn,"

coomed forth the clerk of the court. Up went the right arm, but the hand was empty nearly to the elbow-greeted the stantly reverted to the tragedy in which Pinkerton detectives are said to have thrown a dynamite bomb into her house, killing an infant in her arms and maiming

herself for life.

The assemblage remembered that it was this event that marked the embarkation of Frank and Jesse James upon their career of disreputable deeds and their undying hatred and enmity for all Pinkerton de

"You hereby swear that everything you say upon this stand shall be the truth the whole truth, and nothing but the truth?" "I do." There was nothing weak about this response. While given in a low voice, it was clear and distinct, and after its utterance the jaws closed with the snap of determination. "Please state to the court your name

age and residence," said Attorney Yeager, who conducted the examination. "My name is Zerelda Samuels, I am 74 years of age, and I live in Clay county." "Do you know the defendant?" pointing to Jesse James.

The examination of Mrs. Samuels elicited the fact that she had arrived at the James name the day before the train robbery, from the house about noon. She said that upon



MRS. ZERELDA SAMUELS, GRANDMOTHER OF JESSE JAMES.

She testified that Jesse left with his mother, his aunt and the children, to place them on the cable car, that night about 8 o'clock. She did not remember when Jesse had got back to the house, but it was some little time. It was moonlight, warm, and they were sitting upon the porch. She said that Jesse had come in the back way, around the house, and joined herself and Mary James on the porch. Some little time were all seated there together when she heard the explosion. She asked Jesse what it was. She didn't remember exactly, but she thought he said it was a blast at the coal mines. They went to bed about 11

Jesse Was the Only Man There.

to see Jesse?" "No sir. There was no man there at all

ut Jessc "Are you cure?"

Why did not wesse go to the depot with his aunt and mother?" "Because I asked han to stay with me. And I didn't think there was any use for both of them to go.

Mrs. Samuels did not rem, nber seeing most positively that Jesse did not 'eave his ome after he had returned from the cable car that night.

tions as to whether Jesse had gone to get haved before or after he returned to the house and stayed, after taking his aunt After an hour on the stand Mrs. Sam-

uels was excused, but will be recalled today by the state.

Mrs. James, the mother of the defendant, was next called. She gave her age as 53. She told of going to the depot with Mrs. Palmer and her children, who took the 9:05 "Katy" for Texas. She left them be-fore the train pulled out and went straight home. When she arrived there she found the front porch. They remained there until about 11 o'clock and then retired. She did not hear the explosion. She is somewhat deaf. She was positive that Jesse did not leave the house after she had returned

"What year were you married to Jesse "I object!" shouted Mr. Walsh, on his feet in an instant. "It is irrelevant."
"Objection sustained," tersely ruled the

'How old is your son?" asked Mr. Reed. "He is 23. Will be 24 in August."
"How soon was he born after your mar-

I object," again shouted Mr. Walsh. "The prosecuting attorney knows that he has no right to ask these questions. They have nothing to do with the case," said the

The objection was again sustained and

Miss Mary James' Evidence. "Call Miss Mary James," said Mr. Walsh to a deputy. The sister of the defendant ame in from the witness room and took the chair. She is a sweet faced young woman of 19, was quietly dressed in

"I have lived in the city for sixteen

years," she said in response to a question. "I have attended the Woodland, Morse,

"You are a graduate of the last?" She corroborated the evidence of her mother and grandmother. She said that her mother returned from the depot on the night of the robbery between 9:30 and 10

o'clock. They were seated on the porch when she came and Jesse had not been home long. wards," she said, "and grandma asked Jesse what it was. No, I don't remember

what he answered." Jesse was that night? "Why, no," surprisedly.

"Was any man there at all that night?" "None other than Jesse." On cross-examination Mr. Reed had the witness draw a plan of her home. This prosecutor began to question her in regard to the porch, objections were sus-

Mrs. Palmer had written that she was coming on August 27, but Jesse was playand could not meet the train. He went her arrival Mrs. Allen Palmer, a married to the depot the following morning to ar-daughter, together with her two children, range about her baggage and in the after-

were there, but that they left that night, noon the entire family went to Troost "Did you hear the curfew on the night of "Yes, sir."

> "No, sir. He came in some time after-"Did he leave the house at any time

that night after he returned until you retired, about 11 o'clock?"

The witness was then excused. Jesse James on the Stand. "Jesse, I guess you'd better take the stand," said Mr. Walsh.

The boyish defendant arose and walked quickly to the witness chair. "Was there any man there that evening 23 years of age, and I have lived in this city for sixteen years," he said in a clear right leg over his left, crossed his hands

straight in the face. He had attended the Woodland, Morse, Linwood, Webster and Central high

for some years. "Where did you first work?" "At the Bee Hive."

"How old were you?" "And the next place?" "How long did you work for them?"

"Ten months."
"And the next place?" "I worked three months for the Germania Life Insurance Company and on June 11. pany.

"I worked there six and one-half years, leaving on January 15, 1898, to take charge of the cigar stand in the county court ouse. I am still there. "Are you acquainted with W. W. Lowe?"

"Yes, sir." "How long have you known him?" "Since last May. I met him first in Justice Krueger's courtroom, where both of us testified in John Kennedy's preliminary hearing. After that he came to the court

house several times and bought to

"Do you know Andy Ryan?" "Yes, sir." "Has he visited you at the court house?" 'Yes, sir. A number of times.' "Did you ever ask Lowe how to reb train?

"I did not." "Did you ever plan with him to rob a train? "I did not." "Where and when did you get shaved on

the night of September 23 last?" Troost. I went there about 7 and left "Where did you go then?" "I went home, and then, about 8:15, I should judge, left with my mother, my

upon the cable car. My aunt was going "And then?" "I went to Jones' drug store and stood

outside for a time listening to some negroe playing. I then went into the store and played the slot machine."

"Oh, twenty or twenty-five minutes."

"And then?"
"I went to Hill & Howard's drug store. I had a glass of ice cream soda, talked awhile with some friends, and then went outside. I loafed around there a little while and then went home." "Did you see anybody on your

"Yes. I talked to Mr. and Mrs. Bunch." "How did you approach the house?"
"I took the short cut, the way I always to, which cuts off considerab went around the side of the house and

ound grandma and Mary on the porch. "Was your mother there?" "No, she had not returned."

"When did she come? "In about fifteen or twenty minutes." "How long afterwards was the explo-

"Very shortly." "Yes. Grandma said something; what, I ion't remember."
"Had you ever been to Leeds prior to the time of the robbery."
"Probably 200 times."

"How did you go?" 'On my blcycle Not in Leeds August 28, "Were you there on August 28?"

"I was not." Then Jesse told of how on August 27 they were expecting their aunt. He had intend-